

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

U. S. AND GERMANY
NONE TOO FRIENDLYBitter Anti-American Cam-
paign in Newspapers
of Fatherland.OFFICIAL WARNINGS
ARE DISREGARDEDAbuse and Irony Poured Upon
Wilson and Bryan for Their
Mexican Policy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Berlin, May 2.—A remarkable anti-American campaign is being waged by the liberal and militarist press of Germany about the Mexican question. Since the beginning of the trouble influential papers such as the "Vossische Zeitung," the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" and others of lesser importance have been pouring abuse and irony upon President Wilson and his Secretary of State for their handling of the Mexican difficulty. The German government is greatly annoyed at this extravagant outburst and has warned the newspapers by means of the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that they must be more careful and reserved. The warning, however, does not appear to have produced the desired effect and the Berlin press with but few exceptions continues to look upon the Mexican imbroglio from the Mexican point of view.

This press campaign is another sign of the increasing estrangement between Germany and the United States. While the official relations between the two countries continue to be excellent, and the American Ambassador in Berlin is rightly termed the most popular member of the diplomatic corps in Berlin at the present time, there is no doubt that some real feeling of distrust does exist in Germany regarding America. Unless something is done, and done at once, to abate the present feeling which is quite certain rests upon mere misunderstanding, it is likely to assume alarming proportions.

German ears are still ringing with the biting comments which their country's refusal to participate in the San Francisco exhibition evoked in America. There has been much resentment expressed of the sharp criticism of a move which, it is contended here, was decided upon merely to safeguard German commercial interests. Germans have been reading in their newspapers with increasing disquiet that "Americans are trying nothing but to capture Mexico, and thereby harm German interests there." The assumption, however foolish it may sound in the United States, has been considered gospel truth here for many weeks, and has caused the distrust with which Americans are now envied to increase apace.

It seems to every one connected with the American colony here that something might be done to try to restore things to their former position. The German public does not doubt that James W. Gerard, whose ability and personality are adequately fitted to his present position, will do the right thing, but he has to wipe out the blunders of his predecessors in the ambassadorship. All Americans in Berlin, to be sure, regard Ambassador Gerard as the right man in the right place, but still it seems to many of them that something more might be done to try to give the United States something of its former confidence and cordiality. The American Embassy is in the midst of a busy season incident upon the trouble in Mexico. German powder and other ammunition are being ordered in quantities by the United States government, a fact which helps to keep the embassy staff very much occupied.

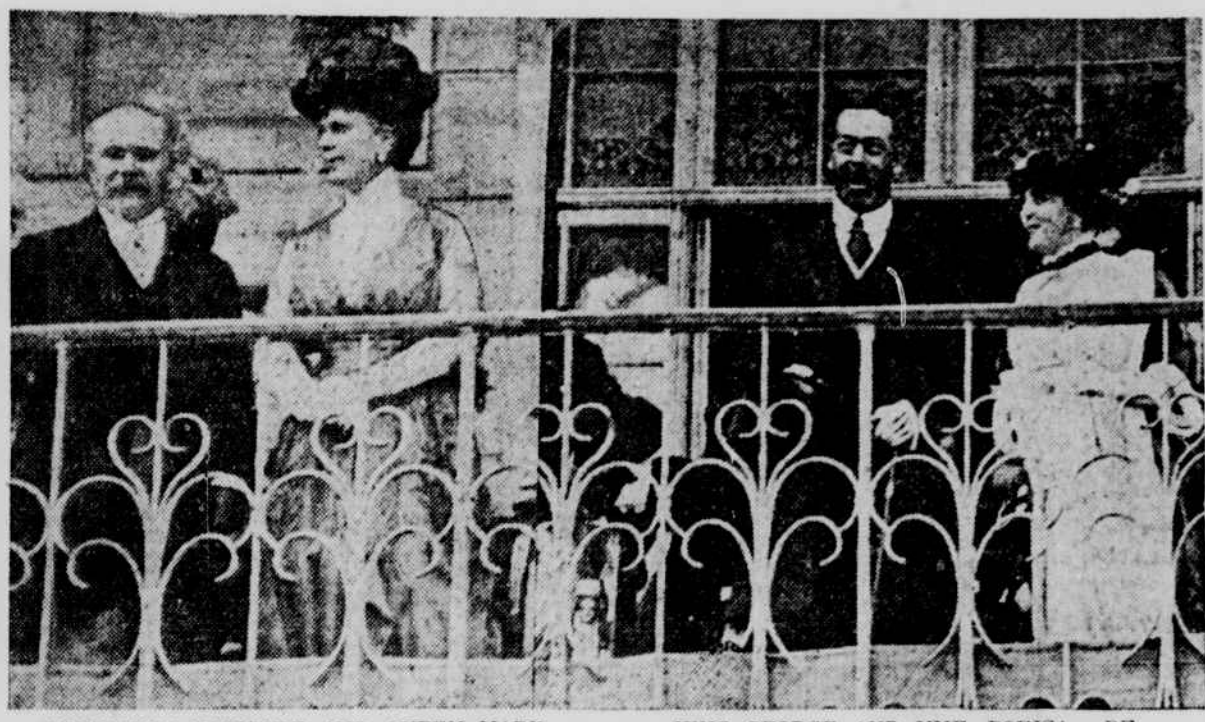
SAY RUSSIA DROVE
SHAH FROM BERLINRumors of Brusque Imperial
Action Lent Credence by Watch
Kept on Potentate.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Odessa, May 2.—It is rumored here that the recent return of the former Shah of Persia was the result of pressure brought to bear upon him by the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, where the Shah has been for several months undergoing treatment for diabetes.

POPE PIUS'S SISTERS
LIVE SIMPLE LIFEUnaffected by Brother's State,
They Occupy Humble Rooms
Near Vatican.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Rome, May 2.—Two younger sisters of Pope Pius X. are living in an humble apartment close to the Vatican. Despite the exalted position of their brother they remain as simple and unpretending as in early days.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNS AT AUTEUIL RACECOURSE.



PRESIDENT POINCARE AND QUEEN MARY.

KING GEORGE AND MRS. POINCARE.

MUSICAL COTERIE IN BERLIN
HEARS NEW AMERICAN SINGERSDuke of Saxe-Altenburg, Enthusiastic Over Work of Pro-
fessor Edgar Stillman Kelley, Decorates Mem-
bers of New England Symphony Quartet.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Berlin, May 2.—Every one of importance in the musical coterie of the American colony of Berlin was present on Monday at an at home given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank King Clark at their beautiful place on the Kurfürstendamm, Berlin's Riverside Drive. There were about seventy-five guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Israel, Miss Harriet Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Selig, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spiering, Mr. Maclewe, Rodolph C. Gans, Dr. Loewenherz, Karl S. von Wiegand, Paul Tietjens, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamlin, Mrs. and Miss Fiedler and Miss Davis.

Mrs. King Clark, who is about to start on a big concert tour in England and the United States, delighted her audience with a fine rendering of "Jensen Hahn," George Hamlin and Mrs. King Clark will sing together in Beethoven Hall, London, during the season.

Christian C. Kohlhaas, of Chicago, is stopping for a few days in Berlin en route for home, after a visit to Italy.

Charles B. Alexander has been receiving attentions at the hands of the embassy this week. He and his wife and family have also just arrived here from Italy.

John Drexler and family arrived here yesterday and took apartments at the Esplanade.

An American composer prominent in Germany this week is Professor Edgar Stillman Kelley, whose New England Symphony Quartet was heard on Tuesday and Wednesday at Altenburg and was a conspicuous success. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, who is a great art lover, was enthusiastic over Professor Kelley's work and decorated each of the musicians who played in the quartet. Many Americans in Berlin went to Altenburg for the occasion.

Another American composer who is finding favor in Germany is Paul Tietjens, author of "The Wizard of Oz." His latest opera, which was to have been staged in Berlin, but has been postponed to September.

Still another American musician, Theodore Shiering, has just received a distinction at the hands of German musicians, being reappointed musical adviser and conductor of the People's Concert Society, a position of considerable distinction.

Josef Stransky, conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, with his wife and his manager, arrived on Saturday.

The American Woman's Club scored a financial record, where Berlin American benefits are concerned, clearing 3,000 marks on its recent bazaar.

A hundred dollar Drexler gown, which was raffled was won by the Italian Ambassador, who is a bachelor, and will be raffled again for the benefit of the American Woman's Club at the final entertainment of the season late in May.

Robert Peel Skinner came to Berlin from Hamburg at the end of the week to settle some affairs prior to proceeding to the United States, accompanying the body of Mrs. Skinner's mother for burial in the home country. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner expect to return to Berlin about the middle of June.

Captain C. C. Carpenter, U. S. A., has arrived from New York and is stopping at the Adlon. He will leave next week for St. Petersburg. H. G. Beyer, of Washington, medical director in the United States navy, is also at the Adlon, where he expects to make a protracted stay.

The arrival of the Emperor at Hamburg gave the lobby of the Adlon a few hours later the aspect of a big New York hotel. Among those who came straight to Berlin was Major and Mrs. Grant E. Hamilton, A. H. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Yeager, Samuel H. Gans and A. J. Diamond. Other arrivals this week at the Adlon include Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, Algel Singer, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Miller, Mrs. Ada D. Davidson and Miss Lillian Egbery and party.

G. E. Tener, of Pittsburgh, brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania, is in Berlin with his wife and daughter, after a six weeks' trip in Italy, the Tyrol and South Germany. After a short stay in Dresden they will sail for America, probably on the Imperator.

Dr. Morris Herzstein, of San Francisco, who arrived in Berlin early in April for the surgical congress in Frankfurt, leaves for Paris on Tuesday for a brief stay prior to a four weeks' cure at Bad Nauheim.

Brahms songs and an aria from Meyerbeer's "Prophet." Miss Halliday, who has been studying in Berlin for a year, sang again on Wednesday at the women's club.

Another attraction at the Wednesday recital was the appearance of the Fiedler trio, Arthur (violinist), Elsa (pianist) and Rosa (cellist). These young Americans are the children of a former member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

FRENCH HOLD ALL
AVIATION RECORDSPoulet Wins Duration of Flight
Record After Garai's Ex-
ploits in Altitude.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, May 2.—France now holds all the world's aviation records. The young aviator, Poulet, hitherto almost unknown, has just captured the last of these from Germany, after Garai had several weeks ago won for France all the altitude records with passengers.

Poulet remained in the air without descending for 16 hours, 23 minutes and 56 seconds, beating the former record, held by Inghel, by about nine minutes. After beating the record Poulet tried to make one more turn of the 75-kilometer circuit, but found it impossible to keep awake in his machine after midnight. He descended into a field, unable any longer to resist fatigue, and was found there an hour later by anxious friends fast asleep under his machine.

SAYS BEST SPENDER
IS WORKMAN'S WIFESuffragist Hence Draws Moral
That Women Should Handle
Nation's Cash, Too.

London, April 25.—That the working class wife is a more efficient spender of the household accounts than her middle class sister was the contention of Miss Lucy Yates at a recent meeting of the Women's Freedom League. She declared that the principle of a woman having complete control of the house was always recognized by the working classes, but higher in society there came a sort of dual control. Through this responsibility the working wife learned administration, but by leaning on some one else the middle class wife never learned.

The wife, Miss Yates said, should have complete control of the whole of the money set aside for household expenses, including housekeeping, dress and education. There should be no audit of her accounts unless by her request. She should be provided with a checkbook, as more likely to prove successful than the provision of loose coins, which might be jangled out of her purse by tempting bargains.

The speaker declared that spending was a finer art and much more difficult than earning. Women should also choose the house, and it was high time, according to Miss Yates, that the women took over the spending of the money for the nation.

VESUVIUS AGAIN IN
STATE OF ACTIVITYHungarian, Clothed in Asbestos,
Dares Death in Crater
of Stromboli.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Naples, May 2.—During the last few days both Etna and Vesuvius have been in a state of activity. Vesuvius is giving vent to explosions at intervals of half an hour, accompanied by a dull, rumbling noise, like an express train in a tunnel. At times the mass of lava inside has risen so high as to be plainly seen at the summit of the crater. In addition, a blue cloud makes the smoke cap much larger than usual. The last movement of the kind began in 1875. There was no eruption until 1906.

A Hungarian engineer, Arpad Kirner, clothed himself in a suit of asbestos, with a metal helmet, and lowered himself into the crater of Stromboli. He reached a depth of 700 feet, but at that point his oxygen apparatus ceased to work. He immediately pressed an electric button and his comrades drew him up. He was in a pitiable condition. He was nearly suffocated by the gas and was severely injured by stones and lava, which rained upon him.

Schooner Sinks; Crew Is Saved.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, May 2.—Twenty-six men, the crew of the sunk fishing schooner Jeanne d'Arc, of St. Malo, were saved from drowning when their craft was sunk in a collision with the brigantine Galantry off Sydney, C. B., on Wednesday night. The survivors were brought back to St. Pierre.

KAISER'S COURT
IN A PEN PICTUREPolish Painter, Favored
by Emperor, Tells
What He Saw.NOTES THE TROUBLES
OF THE DEBUTANTESHerr von Kossack Describes Oc-
casion on Which He Sat Next
the Kaiserin at Dinner.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Berlin, April 23.—Adalbert von Kossack, the Kaiser's former favorite painter, has just published his memoirs in Berlin, and they afford excellent reading, for the artist has had an adventurous and interesting life. He came to Berlin some twenty years ago with a special recommendation to the Kaiser, who became so much interested in Herr von Kossack's talent and personality that he permanently attached the artist to his person.

The Kaiser wanted to take von Kossack along to Palestine, and later asked him to join Marshal von Waldersee's campaign in China. This rapid court career was interrupted, however, by the fact that von Kossack has always remained a staunch Polish patriot, and there were strong intrigues at the Berlin court who represented to the Kaiser that he was making a friend of a bitter enemy. On the other hand, Polish papers strongly resented von Kossack's popularity with the Emperor and attacked him violently for it. Von Kossack thereupon retired from court, sacrificing his position to his patriotism.

At Private Court Dinner.

One of the most interesting chapters of von Kossack's memoirs is a description of a private court dinner, at which the artist was one of the Kaiser's guests. "One day," he writes, "I received an invitation to dine with their majesties. I arrived at the castle at 8 p. m. sharp and was received by two ladies-in-waiting and two imperial aides-de-camp. A little time elapsed and then entered the Kaiserin, followed closely by the Emperor. When their majesties appeared all the ladies made deep curtsies and all the men saluted. The Kaiser simply took the Kaiserin's arm and walked to the dining room. I was sitting next to the Kaiserin. The table was beautifully decorated—the service, the food, the wines, everything evidenced exquisite taste. The only thing that troubled me was the reading of the menu card, written in German.

"The Empress, with whom I was chatting, is an amiable person. She seemed kind and even tempered. At the Vienna court the old-fashioned Spanish etiquette is still adhered to and the Emperor Francis Joseph never addresses his daughter except with the words: 'Your Royal Highness Madam the Archduchess Gisela.' In Berlin everything is far more simple. The Kaiser addresses his wife as 'My child,' and when he speaks of her always says 'My wife.'

Kaiser's Knowledge of Art.

"After the soup the Kaiser spoke to me and compared the two great painters, Menzel and Meissner, and showed that he knew exactly what he was talking about, giving proofs of a wonderful knowledge of the pettiest details of the painters' work and life. He then referred to the panorama of the Battle of Sedan painted by Anton von Werner, the famous German army painter, and the Emperor said: 'The best part of this panorama is undoubtedly the attack on General Marguerite's division.'

"To-day I know the Kaiser well enough, and I feel sure that he only wanted to test my sincerity. But at the time his phrase simply stirred me out of my senses, and I exclaimed: 'Certainly not, sire; that portion is surely the weakest of the work.' A heavy, painful silence followed. Nobody dared speak; I felt I had made a blunder in saying what I thought was right. But I looked up at the Kaiser, who seemed amused with the general confusion. He smiled kindly and we spoke of something else.

"After dinner we went into the smoking-room, where coffee was served. Lackey brought the Kaiserin and her ladies-in-waiting their hand works and all the ladies began knitting. This lasted about twenty minutes, and during this time nobody smoked and no liqueurs were served. After this time had elapsed the Kaiserin rises and makes a court curtsy before the Emperor. He kisses her on the forehead and says: 'Good night, my child.' The ladies retire, and then cigars, cigarettes and liqueurs are brought in. The conversation then becomes very free and there is no atom of stiffness in the general tone."

Von Kossack recalls as follows the extraordinary emotion which seized the young "debutantes" at the yearly "Schleppencour" at the Berlin Palace: "I have seen many ladies of the highest aristocracy and born, so to speak, in the shadow of the imperial throne, get quite pale when their turn comes to bow to the imperial couple; almost all the debutantes—many of them Americans—make the sign of the Cross before passing the last door before the Throne Hall."

Referring to the Kaiser himself, von Kossack says: "His majesty always makes a public appearance in a second, studied reason, wherever he goes, in his castles, in his box at the Opera, at the Chancellor's office, one can always see telegrams in blocks with pencil affixed, always lying ready for use. Even in his studio, when the Kaiser was a frequent visitor there, the court officials had one of these blocks affixed."

"The Kaiser is very kind and is very ingenious in his kindness. He never forgets anything you have done for him and always finds his way to pay you for it. He is a brilliant speaker and extremely inquisitive. He wants to know everything that is being written about him, and during a trip I made with him I saw that foreign newspaper cuttings referring to him were given to him without any alterations or omissions."

TITLE A WINNER IN
MATRIMONIAL LUREOld Type of Bunco Game
Flourishes Anew in
Italy.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Rome, April 22.—Matrimonial bunco games seem to have become a favorite amusement in Italy within the last few months. There have been several arrests recently for this sort of swindle, the latest one being that of the usher of one of the public offices in Rome, who realized that a title of nobility added greatly to one's market value as a matrimonial choice, and gave himself the name of Count Battista Lepanto di Cavichy, describing himself as a member of a noble Roman family and the heir to great wealth.

In this disguise he advertised freely for a wife, and when he was arrested hundreds of letters from women who were willing to pay for the privilege of sharing his title were found in his possession.

Through his attempts to obtain premature possession of the fortune of a rich family, Mutili, to whose daughter he had become engaged, he persuaded the girl to try to break open her father's safe in order to get money so that the alleged count could obtain possession of an imaginary inheritance near Rome. When the safe-breaking attempt failed the "count" induced the girl to give him all her mother's jewelry, as well as her own, and, in addition, to sign three promissory notes in blank. He told the girl that the notes would be filled in for \$1,000 each, but after he had pawned the jewelry he filled the notes in for \$30,000 apiece. When the family found out about the notes they bought them back from the young man for \$20 and then had him arrested.

After his arrest it turned out that Battista was also wanted for having robbed a young girl in Milan under the pretence of marriage. In this connection there was found in his possession a check for \$20,000, with the evidently forged signature of a well known Milanese jeweler.

Another of his escapades was sending a letter to a banker in Piacenza threatening him with death unless a letter addressed to "Athos," containing \$1,000, were sent to the post restante. Battista persuaded his employer to call for the letter, and when the employer was arrested he was so confiding as to assure the police that Battista was an honest man and a gentleman and that the whole affair was a joke.

Now that he is in custody Battista offers with the utmost calmness the defense that all his troubles are owing to his being so fascinating with women that they insist on helping him in various ways, while his other little difficulties were mere matters of business, which were in the course of being satisfactorily settled.

Plans Evangelical Tour in U. S.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, May 2.—The Rev. P. B. Meyer, much to the regret of his congregation, has decided, owing to considerations of health, to retire from the active pastorate of Regent's Park Chapel. As honorary secretary of the Free Church Council, Dr. Meyer has many arduous duties to perform, and in discharge of these he is about to visit America on a three months' evangelical tour.

Coal Black Tulip Soon.

London, April 25.—A black tulip, which has been a dream of horticulturists ever since Dumas wrote of such a mythical flower, has been very nearly realized. At the flower show in Horticultural Hall a specimen of tulip has been shown which has such a dark plum color that it is at first glance mistaken for a black flower. Its growers declare they will be able to exhibit a specimen almost coal black next year.



MRS. A. WILSON HOWE.

(Copyright by the American Press Association.)

PRESIDENT'S SISTER
FOR FRESH AIR ARTTakes Leading Part in Pro-
motion in Paris of New
Universal Cult.IS CO-WORKER WITH
AUSTRIAN PRINCESSSociety Preaches Health as Es-
sential Component of Best
Artistic Expression.

Paris, April 24.—Mrs. Annie Wilson Howe, President Wilson's sister, has become an earnest promoter of the Fresh Air Art Society, an international organization now about ten months old, whose purpose is to stimulate healthy and rational ideas in every variety of art, literature, music, painting and sculpture.

Mrs. Howe is one of four honorary members, the others being the Princess Alexandrine Windisch-Graetz, of Austria, the Earl of Plymouth and Lord Windsor. Among the thirty members are Auguste Rodin, the sculptor; Camille Flammarion, the philosopher-astronomer; the Countess Hartenau, widow of the Battenberg Prince of Bulgaria, and Lady Phyllis Windsor-Cleve, who is reputed to do the most beautiful embroidery and decorative work in England.

Some notable American members are Grace King, the Louisiana novelist; Warrington Dawson, the novelist of Charleston, S. C.; John Powell, the composer, and Alice Stanford Green, the historian. Dawson and Powell are the founders of the society.

Mrs. Howe, who has been living here for a year, assisted in arousing interest in France in the principles of the society, which are as follows:

We believe in the Oneness of Life.
We believe in the Oneness of Art.
We believe in the Eternity of Art as standing for Life.

Wherefore Art is a means, not an End.
Before the End can be conceived Life must be understood.

Before Life can be understood its responsibilities must be acknowledged.
That the End pursued by Art's means may be true the Life which Art represents must be true.

Wherefore Life and Art must alike be founded upon conditions of sound body, nerves, heart and mind. But such a foundation must itself rest upon the great laws which have promoted the evolution of Life.

That Art may be controlled it must contain qualities of reason and of construction beneath all forces or subtleties of appeal. That Art may not exist but may wax strong in the harmony which is infinity it must, like Life itself, obey the laws of health which combat decay.

The great facts of human history have been those which bespeak the culminating spirit of race; the great works of human Art have been those which expressed the highest spirit of their own age.

To acknowledge that exploiters of superficial emotions or seekers after sheer eccentricity represent the spirit of our age is to pronounce this age unworthy to be a link between the past as we know it and the future as we have the right to desire it.

Wherefore we declare ourselves for the Art as for the Life which rests upon a respect for Nature's laws in the Fresh Air of Health and the clear Light of Truth.

INSURGENTS TAKE KOLONIA

Women and Children Massacred
and Town Burned.

Durazzo, Albania, May 2.—The Epirote insurgents, who have been fighting against the inclusion of Northern Epirus in the new state of Albania, have succeeded in capturing the town of Kolonia, to the southeast of Valona, according to dispatches received by the government of Durazzo to-day.

The Epirote attacked Kolonia with heavy guns and quickfiring, and the garrison, which had been weakened by the transfer of gendarmes to reinforce Koriss, was unable to withstand the onslaught. The dispatches add that women and children were massacred and the town burned. The insurgents continue their advance.

Koriss, in the vilayet of Monastir, is also threatened with attack.

RUSSIAN CHURCH
FACING BIG CRISISNew Gods, Divine Heal-
ers and Plain Fakers
Threaten Orthodoxy.CLERGY TRY STRANGE
REPRESSIVE MEASURESPriests Forbidden to Wear
Starched Collars and Women
to Wear Colors to Church.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
St. Petersburg, April 21.—The orthodox Russian Church is passing at present through a serious crisis in the matter of strange gods, divine healers and other such persons, who are cropping up throughout the country in large numbers. The number and variety of these miraculous individuals are hardly more remarkable than the means being taken by the dignitaries of the Church to combat them in the endeavor to fight these phenomena and restore discipline.

The Bishop of Dvinsk has issued a decree forbidding his clergy to smoke or wear starched collars, while the Bishop of Volodga had added to this order a prohibition against wearing starched cuffs. The Bishop of Dvinsk has forbidden the clergy to belong to any co-operative society, while another makes it unlawful to use such foreign profanity as "opposition" or "protest."

The new Bishop of Tobolsk, in the first sermon to his congregation, ordered that no woman should enter the church wearing a hat or a skirt with color in it, or a tight dress, or stand near the men. His first order to his clergy forbade smoking and the wearing in church of robes built of silk. The clergy were also forbidden to visit moving picture shows, and a priest who defied the order and went to a picture palace was reduced to the rank of deacon and sent to a distant monastery, where he was ordered to perform divine service three times a day for two months.

The last punishment occasioned a mass meeting with bands and torchlight parade and a written protest from all the clergy of the diocese, who state that it was against the law and morals of the Church to compel a priest to conduct divine service, as the Church required from its servants that they should praise God with a free will and joyful heart.

The Church has followed a trial of the "Okhtia God's Mother," but this scandal has been only one of many of the kind. Orthodox Russia is swarming with self-appointed saints, miraculous healers and blasphemers of every kind, and the Church itself is ailing from a partial relaxation of discipline, and even morals.

Every day brings its crop of various scandals. One day Russia is startled by a monk named Innocent, who proclaims himself to be John the Baptist and gets at enormous following in the southwest-ern provinces, working miracles, curing cripples and preaching the impending end of the world. The next, a simple charlatan named Brother Jacob crops up in the Tver diocese, almost in the heart of Russia, and in association with a peasant woman, who proclaims herself as "The Virgin Mary," engages in driving out devils from the sick and preaching blasphemous doctrines. Then, again, the ecclesiastical authorities discover at the great Alexander Nevsky Lavra (monastery), near St. Petersburg, a most terrible state of affairs, and the police have to interfere to cut short the anarchy and crime there prevalent.

OFFICERS IN THE TOILS
OF MATRIMONIAL AGENTSKaiser Issues Secret Order
Threatening Any Army Men
Who Employ Them.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Berlin, May 2.—The many scandals which have arisen recently through matrimonial agents arranging marriages of officers ruined by gambling to young women belonging to wealthy bourgeois families have become so notorious that the Kaiser has issued a secret order threatening with dismissal any officer or soldier of whatever rank, who employs a matrimonial agent. It has happened in one or two cases that officers have been induced to marry into families wealthy, but not entirely respectable.

Agents have collected large commissions from officers, and sometimes the officers have swindled the agents by refusing to pay the commissions. Nevertheless, the trade has flourished, and to-day many officers, especially in the aristocratic Potsdam Footguards, are involved in scandals. One agent has such a good business that he has established Paris and New York branches.

The Kaiser has heard various unsavory details involving prominent military men, and has directed the Prussian Minister of War, General von Falkenhayn, and General von Lyncker, chief of the Kaiser's military cabinet, to make an inquiry. The first result was the secret order referred to.

MAY DAY BRINGS A
SUICIDE EPIDEMICSix Kill Themselves in Paris and
Suburbs—More Deaths
in Provinces.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, May 2.—A May Day epidemic of suicides has broken out in France. During a single day six persons killed themselves in Paris and the suburbs for as many different reasons, and reports show the first days of summer had a similar effect of stimulating suicide in the provinces.

At Rouen the aviator, Louis le Febvre, put a bullet in his head because of lack of funds to continue work on an aeroplane with extensible wings which he was inventing. At Bourges a tax collector named Hugret killed himself on learning that one of his employees was caught embezzling. A Paris shopkeeper named Dardaud shot himself before his wife's portrait because the latter had been ordered to go south for her health, he being compelled to remain in Paris.

It is a curious fact that a great majority of French suicides are among the working classes. Five out of the last six Parisian suicides were workmen.